

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 93 19:52:43 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #164
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 3 Feb 93 Volume 93 : Issue 164

Today's Topics:

* * * * * RADIO HAVANA CUBA LISTENERS * * * * *

160M CQWW Info

30m qrp kit: comments?

73 Magazine Circulation Figures

How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice?

ht bnc connectors

Microphone/Earphone Combos

Radio Havana Cuba Listener's Talk Back Machine in Canada 613 592 1401

Solar panel night discharging (2 msgs)

Some FT-530 Questions...

using 3.5mm stereo plug for power, to avoid connector shorts

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>

Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>

Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sat, 30 Jan 93 12:55:49 EST
From: aa367@freenet.carleton.ca (Roger Townsend)
Subject: * * * * * RADIO HAVANA CUBA LISTENERS * * * * *
To: aa367

RHC broadcasts in English on 6010 from 7:pm in a two hour format
with the same broadcast repeated at 9:pm and 11:pm. RHC has a
reputation for reporting news that you do not hear on regular media.

A RADIO HAVANA LISTENER'S group has been formed to provide
and foster communication between listeners and RHC.
A TALK BACK Radio answering machine has been provided with a 24 hr

number IN CANADA: 613 592 1401. All calls will be forwarded to Radio Havana. RHC has the option of putting calls live on air but it is hoped that some of the calls will be on air the next evening. For countries like the US that can not dial Cuba it is hoped that this will help RHC and hopefully foster a better understanding of Cuba and it's peoples for those that have little understanding of what is happening in Cuba today.

RADIO HAVANA CUBA LISTENERS WORLD WIDE INTERNET NEWS GROUP**

This is for listeners and or organizations who would like to be in contact with each other and stay abreast of the latest news that you may not hear through regular media. The only thing asked is that it not become a political forum, but rather a world wide, nonpolitical INTERNET NEWSGROUP. It is aimed at helping listeners to help ordinary Cubans, and to share knowledge of those who may have just returned. It is important to insure the aid reaches the destination as soon as possible and be received by the people who will benefit most from it.

In Canada the RHC Listeners answering machine is 613 592 1401
all calls are forwarded to Radio Havana Cuba.

If you would like to join the round table ;
in Canada contact

Roger Townsend at; aa367@freenet.carleton.ca

In the US contact

Michael Matus at; michaelm@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us

or on genie at m.matus

Any one interested in this article is asked to forward this notice to any notice board they feel appropriate. In particular forwarding to other freenets, shortwave radio listener boards, Amateur radio packet networks ect would be appreciated

Roger Townsend aa367@freenet.carleton.ca

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Date: 3 Feb 93 17:45:44 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: 160M CQWW Info
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Can you send me the scores from recent CQ WW160 Test?? Tnx.

Date: Thu, 4 Feb 1993 01:18:33 GMT
From: csus.edu!netcom.com!mont@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: 30m qrp kit: comments?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb3.113601.2666@ccsvax.sfasu.edu> f_speerjr@ccsvax.sfasu.edu writes:

>I'm think of putting together the British 30 meter QRP CW tranceiver kit now
>being marketed in the U.S. (sorry to be so vague, but references are not handy
>at the moment; I suppose informed readers will know what I'm referring to).
>Thought I'd build up a phased array of 30m verticals and try to work some QRP
>DX.

>
>Does anyone have any experience with these kits? Do they go together all right?
>Do they work well?
>

I bought the QRP CW Tranceiver kit sold by A&A Engineering (714-952-2114) for 20 meters. They have two versions, one for 20m and one for 30m, just different parts for the tuning circuits. This one is directly out of the 1992 ARRL Handbook, pages 30-26 to 30-32. The only difference was that it comes with a rectangular S-meter instead of round.

The kit was 100% complete, included cabinet and all parts. PCB boards were well layed out and clearly marked for all components, was a breeze to put together. Works great too. Only item I would had is a frequency counter to accurately display the frequency. I understand they have a kit for one that will nicely fit inside. (I guess you have to cut a hole for the display).

73,

--

Mont Pierce

```
+-----+
| Ham Call: KM6WT           Internet:  mont@netcom.com       |
|   bands: 80/40/20/2       IBM vnet:  mont@vnet.ibm.com    |
|   modes: cw,ssb,fm        |                               |
|   qth: Fremont, CA        Religion:  Jehovah's Witnesses   9/72 |
+-----+
```

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 18:47:46 GMT

From: pa.dec.com!engage.pko.dec.com!nntpd.lkg.dec.com!esd55.enet.dec.com!
cassidy@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: 73 Magazine Circulation Figures

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Posted on behalf of my brother, he can be reached at dcass@aol.com:

In article <14570613@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

[...]

|>In college, my friend was a die-hard Wayne Green fan. My friend thought
|>that ARRL was an evil empire and Wayne was the Savior of amateur radio.
|>After graduating, he went to work at 73, rising to Assistant Editor.
|>He told me that he saw the printing bill every month. At a time when
|>73 was advertising a circulation of about 75,000, their maximum print
|>run was under 40,000. (With damaged copies, free samples, and
|>undistributed stock, 73 must have been overstating their circulation
|>by about a factor of two.)

|>

|>I asked my friend about the other magazines. He said that industry
|>gossip was that Ham Radio magazine figures were accurate, but that 73's
|>were not. I forget what he said about CQ, but he admitted that QST
|>figures were iron-clad.

|>

|>A few years ago, ARRL filed a Freedom of Information request with the
|>US Post Office to obtain sizes of mailing runs of the major ham
|>publications, and published the results in the up-front news section
|>of QST. They couldn't actually claim that 73 was lying about their
|>circulation rates, because those figures did not include news stand
|>sales. But it's pretty obvious that 73 does not do half its sales
|>via news stands.

|>

|>AL N1AL

|>

|>

This guys friend is plain wrong. 73 hasn't had print runs as small as 40,000 since the late 1960's! It wasn't QST that filed the Freedom Of Information Act requests . . . it was 73!! And it is a fact that exactly 1/2 of our circulation comes from the newstand (within a few percent). We make A LOT more money from newstand copies than we do from subs. I LIKE having all that newstand circulation. Any healthy magazine must maintain strong newstand circulation to survive.

David Cassidy N1GPH
Associate Publisher/Editor
73 Amateur Radio Today
dcass@aol.com

=====
"Good things can happen, and frequently do, to people as brainy and footsy as you." - Dr. Seuss

=====
Charlie Cassidy

Internet: cassidy@memory.enet.dec.com

Digital Equipment Corporation
SSD Engineering - SHR1-4/011
333 South Street
Shrewsbury, MA 01545

Amateur Radio: charlie@n1h1r.ampr.org
This posting reflects the opinion of
the author, not Digital Equipment Corp
=====

Date: Wed, 03 Feb 93 15:59:05 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!orchard.la.locus.com!prodnet.la.locus.com!
atlas.la.locus.com!dana@ames.arpa
Subject: How can a WA4xxx call belong to a novice?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <21677@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>>I worked a station in the novice roundup this past weekend with a 2 X 3
>>WA4xxx type call. He was signing /N.
>>How can this be? Back in the 70's before the current callsign structure
>>was implemented, novices got WN calls which became WA, WB, or WD
>>(depending on the call area) when they upgraded.
>>So, how could this guy end up with a WA4 call and still be a novice?
>
>In 1976, the FCC abandoned WN calls and granted everyone the appropriate
>upgraded call (hence WN7EEL became WB7EEL after only two months (I think),
>a bare two months before I earned the new call anyway :-). If region 4
>was still handing out WA4 calls, all that's required is that the Novice
>class have been renewable at the time (I don't remember when it became
>renewable, but my '76 Handbook doesn't mention that it isn't).

The novice license did not have to be renewable. My novice call, assigned
in May of 1977, was WA6ZGB. In the six region, a handful of WA6xxx calls
were assigned, then WD6xxx to novices.

--

* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (310) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer
*
* This Extra supports the abolition of the 13 and 20 WPM tests *

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 12:08:47 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc.edu!sdd.hp.com!ncr-sd!ncrcae!
ncrhub2!ncrgw2!psinntp!balltown!perley@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: ht bnc connectors
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <9302021416.AA06788@ucsd.edu> jds@emclab.ATt.COM writes:

>My colleague and I have the same problem with two different ht's...
>(Icom 24AT and Kenwood TH78)...Seems the bnc connector rotates a bit,

>The two questions are: 1) by the fact that the bnc has been rotating
>slightly for some small period of time indicate that the solder joints
>on the other side have loosened?

Eventually the wire between the connector and the circuit board will break.

I can tell you from experience that getting in to repair it is a tight squeeze.

After having the connector come loose several times I tightened the nut down with a dab of Loctite (tm). It has been tight now for a couple of years; before it was coming loose every few months. I used the "temporary" version of loctite which should allow me to remove the connector if I ever want to (and find the required tool).

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@balltown.cma.com

Date: 3 Feb 1993 19:48:51 GMT
From: usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!agate!bodega!
marchant@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Microphone/Earphone Combos
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

After posting my minor flame about the EarTalk microphone system, I got off of my butt and called the folks down at Genesys. They were unfailingly polite (as always) and offered to do whatever was necessary to fix the problems I was having. I will send them my radio and EarTalk unit so that their Icom certified technician can check my radio for proper function. We also discussed the variances in peoples ear shapes. It certainly is true that the unit hangs a little off-center in my ear. They are currently working on a prototype for a more conventional ear plug (i.e. a little nipple that will attach to the unit and stick into your ear canal) that should help with the signal level AND help retain the unit in a persons ear. So I will keep you folks apprised of my experiences.
--

Will Marchant

Center for Extreme Ultraviolet Astrophysics

marchant@cea.berkeley.edu University of California
KC6ROL@WA6HAM.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA 2150 Kittredge St., Berkeley, CA 94720 USA

Date: 3 Feb 93 14:10:19 GMT
From: noao!ncar!destroyer!gatech!rpi!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!@arizona.edu
Subject: Radio Havana Cuba Listener's Talk Back Machine in Canada 613 592 1401
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Date: 3 Feb 1993 16:22:11 GMT
From: usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!
mojo.eng.umd.edu!chuck@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Solar panel night discharging
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Feb2.213544.7540@sunova.ssc.gov> greg_chartrand@qmail.ssc.gov
(Greg Chartrand) writes:

>Diodes are OK, but you loose the .3-.7V drop across the diode. This drop
>is equivalent to about 1/2 of one cell, a waste of valuable power! I
>think(?) I
>read a better soultion in QST which was to put a 12v relay across the
>series diode with the relay coil connected to the solar pannel and the

Now, you lose the power required to actuate the relay! You can't win at this
game. If you have a low power array, you will be better off with a diode.
If your array is good for several hundred watts, a relay may be more
efficient. You will have to do a power survey to determine which method
is more effective in your particular application.

The best methods would probably involve using low power cmos circuitry, and
latching relays. Sense that there is voltage on your array that is above
your battery voltage, and pulse your relay to close. Sense that there is
no current coming from the array, and pulse your relay to open the circuit.
This way, you can forget about using a diode. The cmos circuitry to control
the relay would only draw a few microamps (all the time).

73,

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

Date: Wed, 03 Feb 93 18:23:10 GMT

From: agate!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!rsiatl!
jgd@ames.arpa

Subject: Solar panel night discharging

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

greg_chartrand@qmail.ssc.gov (Greg Chartrand) writes:

>read a better solution in QST which was to put a 12v relay across the
>series diode with the relay coil connected to the solar pannel and the
>N.O. contacts across the diode. With this arrangement, when the solar
>pannel is putting out voltage(sun present) the relay activates and shorts
>the series diode, thus eliminating the voltage drop.
>When the sun goes away, the voltage accross the solar array no longer
>holds the relay in and it opens up the contacts leaving the diode in series to
prevent the leakage.

Unless I'm missing something obvious, this won't work. When the relay
picks up the first time, battery is applied to the solar cells
through the relay contact that shorts the diode. Power to the coil
would therefore never drop.

John

--

John De Armond, WD40QC	Interested in high performance mobility?
Performance Engineering Magazine(TM)	Interested in high tech and computers?
Marietta, Ga	Send ur snail-mail address to
jgd@dixie.com	perform@dixie.com for a free sample mag
Need Usenet public Access in Atlanta?	Write Me for info on Dixie.com.

Date: 2 Feb 93 14:58:04 GMT

From: dziuxsolim.rutgers.edu!clam.rutgers.edu!steuer@uunet.uu.net

Subject: Some FT-530 Questions...

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Has anyone the answers to these?

1. When the radio is off and you press the MONITOR button on the side,
the clock display changes to minutes and seconds(I just answered my
own question!! Happy Happy Joy Joy!)

Well now, let me rephrase this when ever the clock display is
one one side, and you press the monitor time, it will show the minutes
and seconds versus the hours and minutes!

2. Does anyone know where to get a coax power plug for the DC-in on
top of the radio, it looks really odd-ball but hopefully there is a

source besides Yaesu.

3. When searching in the 800Mhz region, is it possible to search in anything besides 12.5KHz?

Well, I answered the first one myself accidentally, hopefully, someone can answer the remaining two(especially number 3!).

Tnx and best 73! Rob

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 17:39:17 GMT
From: gondor.sdsu.edu!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!spool.mu.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!att!allegra!rfc@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: using 3.5mm stereo plug for power, to avoid connector shorts
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Many of those plug in wall power cubes use a 3.5mm (1/8") "earphone" jack sort of connector. Problem is that this sort of connector, when not fully seated in the female, can be shorted by the female's sleeve. And could burn out the power pack. One solution for reducing this risk is to replace the male jack with a 3.5mm (1/8") stereo jack (the sort used on walkman stereo sets). Connect the old tip wire to the new tip, and ground stem lead to the new ground stem. And leave the intermediate ring contact No Connection. This creates a gap of about 4mm or so, which is less likely to be jumped together to get shorted. You should do this test before removing the old connector: Plug in the unwired stereo connector into the power connector on the radio or whatever, and connect clip leads from it to the old connector, paying attention to the polarity! Once you verified that the polarity is correct, operate the radio to see if the new jack will really work.

proceed at your own risk, use only as directed, void where prohibited, for a limited time only.

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 14:26:10 GMT
From: sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!linac!uchinews!att-out!cbfsb!cbnewsb.cb.att.com!feg@ames.arpa
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jan26.152134.5792@newsgate.sps.mot.com>, <77911@apple.apple.COM>, <1993Feb2.222025.21344@ulfb.isc.rit.edu>
Subject : Re: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!

In article <1993Feb2.222025.21344@ulfb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ulfb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:

>markm@bigfoot.sps.mot.com (Mark Monninger) writes:

>

>>inaccurate and misleading report. Showing people using cordless phones
>>(implying they were cellular phones) was bad enough, but claiming that
>>cellular phones emit 'high energy microwaves just like microwave ovens'
>>was too much. I guess it's a bit naive to expect accurate coverage of
>

>Actually, cellular=870 MHz-ish, and they used to make microwave ovens at
>900 Mhz-ish. The power is much lower, but the exposure is probably longer
>(if you talk a lot and can afford it).

>

>cep

>--

>Christopher E. Piggott, WZ2B

cep4478@ulthb.isc.rit.edu

>President

wz2b.ampr [44.69.0.1]

>Rochester Institute of Technology

wz2b @ WB2PSI.#WNY.NY.USA.NA

>Amateur Radio Club K2GXT

CEP4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

Your thoughtless comment merely adds more confusion to this controversy. Yes, the original ovens used approx. 900 MHz. The power usually was around 2000 watts and this power was carefully coupled to the work for maximum efficiency.

The cellular phone is going to have approximately a watt of output and which output is connected to an antenna meant to radiate equally well in all directions. How well that couples to the user's head and with how much effect would be a difficult problem to assess except to say it has to be a quite small amount of energy.

The reason microwave ovens went to 2200 MHz might also be mentioned as energy at this frequency penetrates items being cooked to a greater depth and energizes water molecules to a much greater effect. In other words, more thermal effect for the same amount of power.

Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com

Date: Wed, 03 Feb 1993 17:05:16 GMT

From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc.edu!cs.utexas.edu!convex!usenet@ames.arpa

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <77997@apple.apple.COM>, <93033.220652PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu>, <1993Feb3.082820.9227@en.ecn.purdue.edu>

Reply-To : tonyp@convex.COM

Subject : Re: Ham Sandwich Causes Cancer

In article <1993Feb3.082820.9227@en.ecn.purdue.edu> n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu (Scott A Stambaugh) writes:

{In article <93033.220652PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu> <PJC130@psuvm.psu.edu> writes:

{>In article <77997@apple.apple.COM>, rbn@Apple.COM (Robert B. Neville) says:

{>>

{>>...but only if you cook it with the high RF output of a cellular telephone

{>>modified for 900MHz use.

{>

{>Only if the phone's battery is sitting on concrete...

{

{and your are using it to order a pizza...

}

Well, I don't know if a Ham Sandwich causes cancer,
but they *can* kill you - Just ask Momma Cass Elliot.

I understand the Democrats are working on a bill to ban all
ham sandwiches, and making it a federal offense, punishable
by death, and then life imprisonment.

DAHS - Dads Against Ham Sandwiches.

--

Tony J. Podrasky

San Diego , Ca

tonyp@convex.com

QSL? QRU? QRZ? QLZ? QFA?

Why does your dog keep growling at me?

Because he thinks you're stealing food from him.

Why would he think that?

Well, you *are* eating out of his dish...

Date: Wed, 3 Feb 1993 15:42:54 GMT

From: agate!spool.mu.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!cbnewsm!jeffj@ames.arpa

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Feb1.033120.10945@en.ecn.purdue.edu> ,

<1993Feb1.163215.19299@cbnewsm.cb.att.com> ,

<930203.025127.6w1.rusnews.w165w@ricksys.lonestar.org>

Subject : Re: Heavy fist on 20 meters.

In article <930203.025127.6w1.rusnews.w165w@ricksys.lonestar.org>

rick@ricksys.lonestar.org (Richard McCombs KB5SNF) writes:

>jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>

>> In article <1993Feb1.033120.10945@en.ecn.purdue.edu> n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu

>> (Scott A Stambaugh) writes:

>>>>>

>>>>>Is there anyone here that thinks a gorilla or a chimp could learn CW? How

>>>>>about it, you animal experts?

>>
>> If you stuck 1000 monkeys in a room all with paddle keyers would they
>> eventually have CW QSOs or would it always just sound like a big pileup? 8-)
>> Then again they might all just hold out for their No-code tech license. 8-)
>> Maybe one monkey would get his Extra so he could be Top Banana. 8-)
>> Let's get some humor in newsgroup please. 73!
>
>Maybe they would send the complete works of Shakespeare? 8-)

Nah, you need RTTY for that. 8-)

Jeff

--

Jeff Jones AB6MB | Hooker : I'll do anything for \$50!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com | Henny Youngman: Will you paint my house?
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

Date: 3 Feb 1993 17:19:38 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
bogus.sura.net!darwin.sura.net!mojo.eng.umd.edu!chuck@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <77911@apple.apple.COM>, <1993Feb2.222025.21344@ulb.isc.rit.edu>,
<1993Feb3.142610.28129@cbfsb.cb.att.com>darwi
Subject : Re: Ham Radio Causes Cancer!

>In article <1993Feb2.222025.21344@ulb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ulb.isc.rit.edu
(C.E. Piggott) writes:
>markm@bigfoot.sps.mot.com (Mark Monninger) writes:
>
>>inaccurate and misleading report. Showing people using cordless phones
>>(implying they were cellular phones) was bad enough, but claiming that
>>cellular phones emit 'high energy microwaves just like microwave ovens'

This is correct, cell phones do emit "high energy microwaves."

Electomagnetic Energy = Plank's constant * frequency

Cell phone's emit microwave energy of the same level as the old GE Americana
series of microwave ovens. (their power is less, of course)

In article <1993Feb3.142610.28129@cbfsb.cb.att.com> feg@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
(forrest.e.gehrke) writes:

>
>Your thoughtless comment merely adds more confusion to this

>controversy. Yes, the original ovens used approx. 900 MHz.
>The power usually was around 2000 watts and this power was
>carefully coupled to the work for maximum efficiency.

The GE Americana microwave oven used a 500-750 watt, 915 MHz GE magnetron.
It was the only 915MHz microwave oven commercially available to the public.

> ... Stuff that mistakes energy with power deleted...

>The reason microwave ovens went to 2200 MHz might also be
>mentioned as energy at this frequency penetrates items
>being cooked to a greater depth and energizes water...

This is very wrong! I know, from a couple of years of designing microwave hyperthermia cancer treatment equipment that the effective heating penetration depth of 915MHz is about 5". The 2450 MHz ovens can only heat to a penetration depth of about 2". (Note, this is for meat of course!)

The reason that 915 MHz isn't used on consumer (or commercial) microwave ovens is that it is difficult to make a reliable door seal at this frequency. GE was the first oven to be forced off the market in the late '60s by the FDA's then new Bureau of Radiological Health. I have friends who were involved in doing the research. (BRH paid for my master's degree in EE.)

The problem with the GE Americana oven was that it used finger stock for the door seal. This worked fine, as long as the seal was clean and shiny, but after a few weeks of use, it would get dirty, and start to leak a couple of watts of RF thru the seal. Cellular telephones intentionally "leak a couple of watts" of RF, in the same frequency range.

One of the biggest failings of the US's rules on RF exposure is that the regulators bowed to commercial handheld radio manufacturers special interests, and specifically excluded handheld transceivers in the under 7 watt range from compliance. The explanation for this exemption was along the lines that handhelds were only used for very brief transmissions. The cellular phone should not be able to get by on this exemption, because people typically talk on the telephone for extended periods; and the transmitter is on for the full conversation.

Do cellular telephones cause cancer? I have no idea. However, if they do, I would suspect that the heating effects are NOT the cause. I would suspect that the cause is due mostly to the high energy of the EM waves, in this frequency range.

73,

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #164
